The Pyongyang Times

No. 11 (98) THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1967 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

D.P.R.K. Gov't. Delegation in Syria

The Korean government delegation led by Hong Dong Chol, director of a bureau under the Cabinet, called on March 9 on Nureddin Attassi, Syrian Head of State, according to a report from Damascus.

The delegation went to that country to attend the celebrations of the fourth anniversary of the Syrian revolution at the invitation of the S.A.R. Government.

Present on the occasion was Bak In Gu'n, Korean Ambassador to Syria.

Delegation leader Hong Dong Chol conveyed a personal message from Premier Kim Il Sung to Nureddin Attassi.

Friendly conversations took place between delegation leader Hong Dong Chol and Syrian Head of State Nureddin Attassi.

Earlier, on March 7, the delegation paid a visit to Yussef Zain, Prime Minister of Syria.

The leader of the delegation conveyed a personal message from Premier Kim Il Sung to Syrian Premier.

Meanwhile, on March 9, the delegation called on Ibrahim Makhous, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister. (KCNA)

March 13-19:

SUPPORT-VIETNAM WEEK

The seven days from March 13 to 19 were designated as a Week of Support for the Anti-U.S. Patriotic Struggle of the Vietnamese People" in Korea, on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the "Day of Nationwide Anti-U.S. Struggle of the Vietnamese People."

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union, the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society, the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People and the Korean Committee for Struggle against U.S. Crimes in Vietnam decided to appoint this "week."

During this week, rallies and other mass events will be organized extensively in different parts of the country to strengthen solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people fighting heroically against the U.S. aggressors.

Cabinet Adopts a Decision on Enforcement of 9 Year Compulsory Education Law

The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted recently a decision "On correctly implementing enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education."

The historic law on enforcing the universal nine-year compulsory technical education throughout the northern part of the country on April 1 this year was adopted at the sixth session of the third Supreme People's Assembly of the Republic in November last year.

The enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education is a reliable guarantee for bringing up the rising generations as men of a new type developed in an all-round way and enhancing the general standard of culture of the society.

Underscoring its enormous political and economic significance, the decision sets forth in detail important tasks for the correct implementation of the SPA law.

The decision lays stress on the full admission of school-age children and rational establishment and management of primary and middle schools for the enforcement of the universal nine-year compulsory technical education.

The school-age children from seven to sixteen are eligible for the nine-year compulsory education.

Under the decision the existing three-year middle school and two-year technical school will be merged to form a five-year middle school which will start functioning on April 1, 1967, and primary and middle schools will be rationally organized for smoothly guaranteeing the admission of the school-age children and their education and training.

The decision sets the date for admission and promotion at September 1 from the 1968-1969 school year.

Then the decision lays down tasks for further perfecting the popular education system to fit the new conditions of the nine-year compulsory technical education.

To begin with, the two-year high schools for graduates of the five-year middle schools will open on September 1, 1968.

In connection with the establishment of the high schools, existing three-year higher physics school will be reorganized into two-year higher physics school to admit graduates of the five-year middle school. And the course of the higher technical school will be extended to three or four years as from the 1968-1969 school year to train better technicians and secondary specialists.

The course of the foreign language schools will be extended to seven years as from the 1967-1968 school year.

Under the decision, work will be undertaken for rearranging the secondary technical education system under which one studies while working, in conformity with the

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Like all other children in the country, these boys will enjoy the benefit of the nine-year compulsory technical education from April 1 this year

Photo by Kim Rak Ju

President Sekou Toure Receives Korean Women's Delegation

Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea, said: "I extend my warm greetings to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and to Premier Kim Il Sung in particular."

According to information from Conakry, the Guinean President made these remarks on March 9 when he received the Korean Women's delegation led by Vice-Chairman Choe Gum Ja of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea.

Present at the reception were Camara Fasilo, Member of the National Political Bureau of the Guinean Democratic Party and Secretary of State for Social Affairs; Kaba Mamadi, Member of the National Political Bureau of the Guinean Democratic Party and Minister in Charge of Upper Guinea; responsible functionaries of the women's committees of Conakry and five provinces; and Bendaouda, Chief of Protocol at the Presidential Office.

A friendly talk took place between President Sekou Toure and leader of the delegation Choe Gum Ja.

On that occasion, President Sekou Toure said:

"I express solidarity with the Korean people in their heroic struggle against imperialism and extend my warm greetings to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and to Premier Kim Il Sung in particular."

SPA Vice-President Visits Burundi

Gang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party arrived in Bujumbura on March 4, on a visit to Burundi at the invitation of her government.

He and his party were met at the airport by Jean Nitrubuyama, General Secretary of the United National Progressive Party and Minister of State in Charge of the Party Relations of the Presidential Secretariat; Niyongabo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Cooperation; many other Ministers and official personalities.

Foreign diplomatic envoys in Bujumbura were also present.

CALL ON PRESIDENT

On March 7, Gang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., called on Michel Micombero, President of the Burundi Republic.

Accompanying him were Ho Dam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bak Dok Hwa, Charge d'Affaires of the Korean Embassy in Dar es Salaam, and Jang Cho'l, Department Director of the Foreign Ministry.

Present from the Burundi side were Niyongabo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation, Martin Ndayahoze, General Secretary of the Presidential Secretariat and Minister of Information, and Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry.

On the occasion Vice-President Gang Ryang Uk conveyed an autograph letter of Premier Kim Il Sung to President Michel Micombero.

Friendly conversations took place between Vice-President Gang and President Michel Micombero.

BANQUET

Earlier on March 6, Niyongabo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation of Burundi, on behalf of his government, arranged a banquet in honour of Vice-President Gang Ryang Uk on his visit to Burundi.

Saying in his speech at the banquet that the Korean people through arduous struggles have won victories which no one else has ever won, Foreign Minister stressed that self-reliance is the basic factor in the victory of revolution.

He quoted the words of Premier Kim Il Sung as saying one should rely on his own strength in revolution and construction.

He referred to the strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries.

Speaking in his speech in terms of high praise of the achievements the Burundi people have made

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The reply letter Premier Kim Il Sung sent on January 4 to Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington, is widey commented on in different countries.

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CUBA

A recent issue of Cuban paper "Revelde," in an article headlined "Korea allows no interference in the question of her reunification," quoted the following passage from the Premier's reply: "The basic measures we have invariably suggested for the reunification of the country are: to establish a unified, democratic, central government by means of free North-South general elections following the withdrawal of all foreign troops."

The reply expressed the desire of the Korean people to put an end to the country's division and set out the five points that the South Korean authorities should accept — the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, discontinuance of the troop dispatch to Vietnam, abrogation of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," the release of the political offenders and patriots imprisoned on the charge of their struggle for the cause of the country's reunification and a guarantee for a social and political life for all the people, the article said. It went on:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers that neither the U.S. imperialists nor the United Nations are in a position to solve the question of Korea's reunification. The Korean people say no country can make a present of a reunified Korea to them. Their stand stems from the recognized principle that it is entirely up to the will of a given nation what kind of social system that nation should choose and that this is the right of that people which no one is allowed to encroach upon. The Korean people are ready to discuss whatever reunification programme so long as it proceeds from the principle of reunifying the country by themselves without any outside influence and to strive to find a common ground.

The paper stressed in conclusion: The responsibility for the division of Korea rests squarely with Washington bigwigs and the South Korean authorities, the executors of U.S. policy of aggression and split in Korea.

SYRIA

The March 1 issue of Syrian paper "Al Baat" carried the gist of the reply of Premier Kim Il Sung together with his portrait under the headline "Korea's reunification must be solved by the Korean people themselves" and under the sub-title "Withdrawal of U.S. aggressor troops from South Korea is prerequisite to Korea's reunification."

The paper quoted from the letter the part clarifying the basic principle of the Workers' Party of Korea and basic solution to the country's reunification, denouncing the position of the present South Korean authorities advocating the "U.N.-supervised election." It also specifically quoted the passage declaring that the United Nations has neither competence nor right to meddle in the Korean question; the part defining the points the South Korean authorities should accept as conditions for negotiation in case they take an independent stand, giving up their policy of relying on outside forces; and the part saying that we cannot hand down the divided country to our next generation and that the solution of the entire Korean people for the independent reunification of the country by themselves will surely be achieved.

MALI

The February 23 issue of Malian paper "L'Essor" carried a summary of the reply under the title "The people who have decisively embarked upon the road of reunification."

The paper wrote that in his letter Premier Kim Il Sung dealt with the question of Korea's reunification, a question of common concern not only for the Korean people but also for all countries aspiring after freedom and peace.

It quoted from the letter the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of the country and its basic solution to it; the part denouncing the South Korean authorities which are creating new obstacles in the way of the reunification, while talking about reunification through the "U.N.-supervised election," and the lines calling for joining forces to reject the outside forces and end the tragedy of national split.

Earlier, the Malian radio also aired the content of the reply.

The radio particularly reported the original text of the part referring to the position of the D.P.R.K. and its measures for the country's reunification.

On the Principle of Independence Free from Any Outside Interference

World Repercussions of Premier Kim Il Sung's Reply

Burundi

(Continued from Page 1)

under the leadership of their Government headed by President Michel Micombero in resolutely opposing all splitting and subversive intrigues of the imperialists and their lackeys and in their endeavours to achieve national amity and unity and advance toward independency and self-reliance, Vice-President Gang Ryang Uk said these achievements of the Burundi people constitute heavy blows to the imperialists.

It is the supreme national task of the Korean people to drive the U.S. forces out of South Korea and achieve the reunification of the country by themselves free from any outside interference, he continued.

Expressing thanks for the support of the Burundi Government and people to the just struggle of the Korean people, Vice-President Gang Ryang Uk declared that the relations of friendship between the two countries are part of the great solidarity of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples who are rallied in the same ranks under the banner of anti-imperialism.

He reaffirmed the full support of the Korean people to the Vietnamese people who are fighting bravely against U.S. imperialist aggression and expressed the firm solidarity of the Korean people with the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Portuguese Guinea and other African countries in their just liberation struggle. **(KCNA)**

Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

new higher technical school system.

The normal school system will also undergo partial change so as to fit in with the new popular education system.

Under the decision the system of specific schools will be partially reformed to fit the new popular education system. The course of schools for blind and deaf-and-dumb children, for instance, will be extended to nine years as from the 1967-1968 school year so that they also can receive the nine-year compulsory technical education.

Besides, the decision puts emphasis on improving the content of education, firmly building up the ranks of teachers and consolidating the material and technical foundations of the schools at all levels.

Our people have in the past period registered great successes in popular education as on all the fronts of socialist construction.

The Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic practically guarantee the right of learning to the entire working people and their sons and daughters by establishing a socialist and truly popular educational system and enforcing a system of completely free education.

Now students accounting for one quarter of the population are studying at 98 universities and colleges and 9,165 common education schools, receiving great benefits from the State.

Giving priority to the training of cadres of the nation, the Party and Government have reared large numbers of technicians and specialists of working-people origin and formed a large force of intellectuals boundlessly faithful to the Party and the revolution.

The successes in popular education are brilliant fruition of the education policy of our Party which creatively applies the Marxist-Leninist education theory to the practical conditions of the country.

Korean People Denounce U.S. War Escalation

The Korean people are indignant at the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists who have embarked upon a new phase in the escalation of war in Vietnam.

Rallies denouncing the U.S. imperialists for their expansion of the aggressive war in Vietnam and supporting the Vietnamese people in their anti-American, national-salvation struggle, are being held at factories and mills, on farms and in scientific and cultural establishments in North Korea.

On March 6, a Pyongyang city mass meeting took place under the joint sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society and the Korean Committee of Struggle against U.S. Imperialists' Crimes in Vietnam.

Addressing the meeting, **GANG GU YO'NG, Vice-Chairman of the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Society,** condemned the extended bombing and bombardment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists and their dropping of mines into its rivers as heinous steps for carrying on the war action against the D.R.V. on a full scale.

As the D.P.R.K. Government has declared time and again, the Korean people are determined to rush to the Vietnamese front as volunteers and fight together with the Vietnamese people at any time the Vietnamese brothers so request, he stressed.

BU NGOC HO, Chief of the Permanent Mission of the SVNFL in Pyongyang, spoke next.

He pungently condemned the U.S. imperialists who are escalating the war under the cloak of "unconditional discussions" hoax.

The Vietnamese people will fight till the ultimate victory and will never lay down their arms as long as a single Yankee aggressor remains in their beloved land, he declared.

HOANG MUOI, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the D.R.V. Embassy in Korea, was the next to speak.

He stated that the Vietnamese people would mete out sobering punishment to the U.S. imperialists for all their reckless military action and war-escalation maneuvrings.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY MARKED

The Korean women observed the International Women's Day as a day of solidarity with the Vietnamese women.

On that occasion, women employees of the Pyongyang Chollima (winged horse) Silk Mill had a meeting in support of the heroic Vietnamese women in their anti-American, national-salvation struggle.

Vice-Chairman Ri Jo'ng Sun of the C.C. of the Democratic Women's Union of Korea attended the meeting.

Addressing the meeting, Bak Ran Su, Chairman of the Women's Union committee in the mill, condemned the U.S. aggressors for their escalation of the criminal war of aggression in Vietnam. She said: We will continue to stand firmly on the side of the Vietnamese people and women. We are fully ready to send our dear husbands and sons and daughters to the Vietnam front as volunteers, not to speak of going ourselves, when requested to do so by the Vietnamese people.

Invited to the meeting were Bu Ngoc Ho, Chief of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Pyongyang, and Hoang Muoi, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Vietnamese Embassy.

For the Escalation of Support of Vietnam

At present a powerful campaign is being unfolded on all continents to support the Vietnamese people who are waging a heroic war against U.S. aggression, holding high the banner of anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle. The strong voice demanding the cessation of the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam and the withdrawal of all aggressive forces from South Vietnam is ringing out from all countries, big and small. The tides of the campaign against the aggressive war are rising at the doorsteps of the White House and the Pentagon, too.

The campaign to support the just cause of the Vietnamese people is growing into a mighty tide in Asia, Africa, and other parts of the world on the occasion of the Week (March 18-25) of Solidarity with the Vietnamese People. Defying more peremptorily than ever the unanimous demand of the world's people for an end to the criminal war in Vietnam, Johnson and his clique are boisterously talking about a stronger military pressure with a vain calculation of enforcing surrender upon the Vietnamese people.

It has come to full light that the proposals for "peace negotiations" Johnson has made whenever opportune were a force pure and simple. This has become only too plain to all people having the faculty of doing their own thinking and the disposition of lending their ears to reason.

What Johnson demands is not an "unconditional negotiation" but an unconditional surrender.

The world's people see the matter in its true colours.

Yankees' brigandish aggression in Vietnam should never be tolerated. By stepping up the aggressive war in Vietnam Johnson is challenging the honest-minded people of the world who demand that peace in Asia and the rest of the world be defended and the disturber of peace be condemned and punished and seeking to give up by force. The American imperialists also take no trouble to conceal that by carrying on the aggressive war in Vietnam they are challenging the advancement of the world people's cause of national liberation and social progress.

Johnson is acting arrogantly just as Hitler did when forcing Anschruss and imposing Munich by the threat of a bigger war, underestimating the Vietnamese people and the anti-imperialist forces of the world.

Mankind did not fight the Second World War, did not fight and are not fighting shedding their blood, to allow the rampancy of the American imperialists. American aggression in Vietnam must be crushed without fail.

The Vietnamese people are determined not to lay down their arms until they drive out the aggressors from their territory to the last man however hard their struggle may be.

It is a pressing duty of the world's people standing for peace, justice and progress to support the anti-U.S. struggle of the Vietnamese people.

The present juncture asks the people of the world to expand and increase their support of the heroic Vietnamese people.

It is natural for the world's people to oppose the "escalation" of support of Vietnam in the political, economic and military fields to Johnson's escalation of war.

The Korean people standing side by side with the Vietnamese people on the common front against the common enemy are filled with the resolve to do all they can to fight the enemy together with their Vietnamese brothers until the Vietnamese people defeat the aggressors and win the final victory.

Unisonous Resolve of Arab People

The ninth Conference of Lawyers of Arab Countries which was opened with an address of President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic came to a close after successfully completing its five-day work. It was closely followed by the Afro-Asian peoples.

The attendants of the meeting unanimously branded the U.S.-led imperialists as enemy No. 1 of the world's people fighting for freedom, denounced the criminal acts of the American imperialists who are escalating their aggressive war in Vietnam and expressed undivided support to the Vietnamese people in their just struggle.

They also manifested firm support for the struggle of the Palestinian and Southern Yemeni peoples and the struggle of other Arab peoples to achieve national liberation against imperialism and Zionism. They appealed to the peoples of Arab countries to strengthen their unity and solidarity and heighten vigilance against the aggressive moves taken more and more openly by the U.S. and British imperialists against the Arabs and frustrate all their plots to concoct an "Islamic alliance".

This appeal reflecting the unisonous resolution of the Arab peoples constitutes another rebuff to the sinister aggressive scheme of the U.S. imperialists to undermine the Arab unity and defeat them one by one.

The meeting extended support to the struggle of the Korean people for the withdrawal of the U.S. occupationists from South Korea and the reunification of their country.

It adopted a letter of protest against the criminal attempt of the Japanese authorities to hand over to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique Kim Dong Hui who fled from South Korea to Japan to seek refuge opposing the dispatch of troops to South Vietnam by the Pak clique.

This unity of the Arab peoples who are standing on the common front of struggle against imperialism with us gives a great inspiration to our people.

We are convinced that the Arab people will unite closer and win a decisive victory in their struggle to foil the aggressive schemes of the imperialists, defend their national sovereignty and liberate the Palestinian and Southern Yemeni peoples.

Anti-aircraft gunners of the Laotian People's Liberation Army dealing blow after blow to American air pirates

Militant Solidarity with Laotian People

Observing the "Day of Solidarity with the Laotian People" on March 15, the Korean people, together with the progressive people of the world, extend militant solidarity with the entire people of Laos who are fighting heroically against U.S. aggression.

In the past ten odd years, the U.S. imperialists in an attempt to convert Laos into a new-type colony and war base in Southeast Asia have resorted to systematic aggression in flagrant violation of the Geneva Agreements. Each time, however, their scheme failed owing to the unyielding struggle of the Laotian people who rose up to safeguard national dignity and freedom.

Under the leadership of the Neo-Lao Haksat, and holding aloft the banner of peace, neutrality, national independence and democracy, the Laotian patriotic forces have already liberated two-thirds of the territory and over half the population of the country through their stubborn anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle and are every day scoring greater results in battle, dealing heavy blows to the aggressors.

In order to swallow up Laos and turn her into an offensive base to inflict blows upon the Vietnamese people from behind, the U.S. imperialists are stepping up their attacks against the liberated areas by hurling their ground forces into Laos, as well as the Laotian right-wing forces and Thai troops and employing all possible vicious means of war such as B-52 strategic bombers, napalm bombs, poison gas and toxic chemicals.

The people in Laos, in firm unity with the peoples in Vietnam and the other Indo-Chinese areas, are fully determined to fight until they completely wipe out the aggressors, no matter how great sacrifices they may make and how long their struggle may last.

The struggle of the Laotian people for frustrating all the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and for defending national independence are enjoying positive support and encouragement of the broad sections of people throughout the world.

The U.S. imperialists must strictly implement the 1962 Geneva Agreement on Laos and stop at once their aggression against Laos. The question of Laos must be solved according to the four-point position and five-point measure of the National Political Consultative Conference of Laos.

The Korean people, a half of whose territory is occupied by the very U.S. aggressors who are barbarously massacring the Laotian people, have a deeper understanding than anyone else has of the position and the determination of the Laotian people and regard their struggle and victory as their own.

The Korean people will forever remain the faithful comrades-in-arms of the Laotian people who are fighting against the common enemy for both of them.

LUBKE SUMS UP

Precisely as Ordered By U.S.

West German President Lubke who came to South Korea on March 2 issued the so-called "joint statement" after holding several rounds of talks with Pak Jung Hi and company and left for home on March 6, according to reports from Seoul.

In the first part of the "joint statement," Lubke and Pak Jung Hi pledged "unity and close co-operation" between West Germany and South Korea to "accomplish free reunification." When they spoke of "free reunification," they meant the U.S. occupation of the whole Korea, the annexation of the German Democratic Republic to West Germany, and the restoration of Hitler Germany's border lines that existed before the Second World War.

It is widely known that these constitute one of the most important components in U.S. world domination strategy.

In the "joint statement" Lubke and Pak Jung Hi made it clear that they "examined world situation" and arrived at agreement of views that the "stabilization of Southeast Asia is essential for world peace."

South Korea's reptile press described this as the manifestation of Bonn's support to Pak Jung Hi's "political stand on the dispatch of troops to Vietnam" and to "South Korea's leading position in the Asian and Pacific era."

This, needless to say, is an expression of support both to the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam and to the U.S. policy of aggression in Asia as a whole with the establishment of a new aggressive military alliance system as the lever. And obviously this is a high tribute to Pak Jung Hi and his clique who, standing always in the forefront as the most faithful U.S. lackeys, are taking upon themselves any tasks, whether agreeable or not, assigned to them by their U.S. masters.

The "joint statement" also pointed out that Lubke "made a promise actively to participate in the International Economic Consultative Body for Korea" and "give every possible aid to South Korea."

In other words, he reaffirmed the intention of the West German monopolies to bear part of the expenses necessary for the maintenance of U.S. colonial rule in South Korea.

As you see, the joint Lubke-Pak Jung Hi "statement" is just such one as was expected by people and contains nothing new. Lubke strained every nerve to handle all problems in a business-like manner as ordered by the United States and in strict accordance with the scope and procedure on which Bonn had agreed with Washington beforehand.

In particular, he showed utmost shrewdness to grin maximum propaganda effects from minimum investments in the concrete discussion of the problem of West Germany's aid to South Korea. This, therefore, stirred up discontent among the ruling circles in South Korea.

But Bonn's Head of State made ample gestures and was prodigal of mouthings in stressing the exceptional "friendly relations" between the West German revanchists and Pak Jung Hi clique.

Certainly there does exist a special relationship between them for Lubke to behave that way.

Pak Jung Hi did not conceal that he was a "follower" of the Nazis from the days he served the Japanese "imperial Army." He wrote in his "autobiography" published after his assumption of "Presidency": "I made Hitler's 'Mein Kampf' a friend in my life." After the defeat of Japanese imperialism he changed his master and became an agent of the U.S. intelligence service and won one promotion after another as an intelligence officer in the South Korean puppet army. As soon as he seized power through a U.S.-engineered military coup, he dispatched many "cadets" to West Germany to learn from the experience of the Nazis and is now enforcing a military fascist rule in South Korea outdoing Hitler.

It is clear such a career is very gratifying to Bonn and Lubke showed no reservation in this respect.

According to a March 6 dispatch of Hapdong Tongshin in South Korea quoting a report revealed by well-informed sources close to the "Government," Willy Brandt, Vice-Chancellor and Foreign Minister of West Germany will visit South Korea after the "Japanese-German regular ministerial conference" to be held in Tokyo in May.

Bonn is preparing for stretching its tentacle deeper into South Korea, assisting the United States and consulting with Japan. The bosses in Bonn know that by so doing they are rendering service and assistance to the United States in carrying out its policy of aggression and war in Asia. But Bonn miscalculates the reward they will receive for their service. The German revenge-seekers have already seen for themselves what the end of Hitler was like. Now they want to experience what the end of Mussolini must have been like.

Kim Gun Hyong

Jo'ng Il Gwon Visits U.S.

On What Business?

The "Prime Minister" of the Seoul regime was reported to have left for Washington on March 10, accompanied by the "Minister of National Defence."

On his way to the United States, "Prime Minister" Jo'ng Il Gwon stopped over in Tokyo and "exchanged views with Japanese Prime Minister Sato on the Vietnamese issue."

During his two-day stay in Washington on March 14 and 15, it is said, he is to have a series of talks with Johnson, Rusk and McNamara to discuss matters concerning the "situation in Vietnam, the concerted action at the forthcoming foreign ministers conference of the countries participating in the Vietnam war and the modernization of the equipment of the ROK army."

He is also to discuss in detail with his patrons "measures for the Presidential elections" to be held shortly in South Korea, say the informed sources in Washington.

It is evident that Jo'ng Il Gwon's trip to the United States is linked directly with the U.S. plan to escalate the Vietnam war.

To make the Seoul puppets bear in mind the duty assigned to them with regard to a new phase in the escalation of the Vietnam war, urge them to send more troops for the Vietnam war and give them instructions as regards the "modernization of the equipment of the ROK army" now in progress, namely, accelerated preparations for a new war in Korea — these are the chief motives that led Washington to summon the "Prime Minister" of Seoul.

"The basic strategies for the conference of the foreign ministers of the seven nations participating in the Vietnam war scheduled for April in Washington and the second session of the ASPAC ministerial conference to be held in Bangkok in July, will be examined and confirmed in the course of Prime Minister Jo'ng's visit to America and Japan." This is what a government-serving radio in South Korea aired the day before Jo'ng Il Gwon's departure. It hardly needs any comment.

Yet, there is something deserving a little attention in the smooth tone of putting the United States side by side with Japan and the "conference of the countries participating in the Vietnam war" with the "ASPAC meeting."

Both Johnson and Sato take pains to make it appear that they are somewhat different from each other as regards the Vietnam war. But Pak Jung Hi and his clique are little concerned about sticking to such a troublesome, useless ostentation. After all, a gimlet in a bag will show itself.

It does not, however, mean that the Seoul puppets now visiting Washington do not have their own design at all.

Here is what the above-mentioned radio aired on: "...For they will explain the point that the U.S. support is vital for those Asians who are being brought to Vietnam for the continued International fulness of war efforts and the reconstruction programme. It is believed he will advance the point that the unity and activeness of the participating nations in coping with the situation in Vietnam will depend on the support of the United States."

This, one may well say, is an expression in a classical manner of the disposition of a mercenary begging for bigger pay.

The "Prime Minister" of the Seoul regime is not empty-handed when calling on his masters. He has gone bringing with him a tribute — their prior announcement of sending to South Vietnam "the third support corps" about the size of two battalions.

This is part of the supplementary troops to be dispatched to Vietnam this year in accordance with the "agreement" imposed upon Pak Jung Hi by Johnson during his visit to South Korea last October.

The total strength reportedly will reach somewhere around 30,000 men. This dispatch of troops was originally scheduled to be announced following the "elections." But this time, out of impatience, they announced part of the plan for the dispatch.

Bak Jong In

The Go Jong Bok Chollima workteam members of the Ryongsong Machine Plant turn out 300 h.p. winches and other mining machines. They have been exceeding their daily assignments by 25-35 per cent on the average. Photo by Ri Nam Ho

UPSURGE IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION

February Marks Remarkable Achievements in All Domains

The working people of our country, who rose up to implement the resolutions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea scored remarkable achievements in labour last February.

The workers and technicians in the domain of **IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY** raised the production of pig iron by 24.6 per cent and that of steel By 12.2 per cent compared with the same month last year.

The steel workers of the **Hwangnae Iron and Steel Works** who had challenged the workers, technicians and office employees in the field of iron and steel industry to a socialist emulation, fulfilled with success their February assignments for pig iron and steel by stepping up their production to act up without fail to the determination they made when they received the joint congratulatory message and silk banner from the Party and the Government.

The steel workers of the **Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Works** effected a new innovation in lifting the output of pig iron by 60.7 per cent and that of steel by 24.2 per cent compared with the same month of last year.

The **COLLIERS** in various parts of the country, upped the coal output by 0.9 per cent, the amount of capital tunnelling by 2 per cent, that of preparatory tunnelling 10.3 per cent and that of pit contouring 18.5 per cent respectively over the same month of last year.

The colliers of the **Anju Coal Mine** carried out their February plan with flying colours by extensively employing advanced working methods.

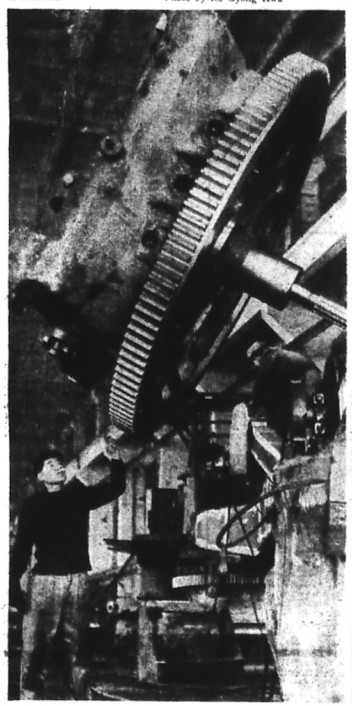
The workers and technicians in the field of **MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY** increased their output by 25.9 per cent over the same month of last year.

The output of tractors, lorries and machine tools showed an increase of 141.1 per cent, 25 per cent and 51 per cent respectively.

Hungnam Combined Fertilizer Factory, the Bon-gung Combined Chemical Plant and other chemical factories turned out 35.9 per cent more fertilizer compared with February last year.

The **TEXTILE WORKERS** raised the output of cotton yarn by 0.3 per cent, that of fabrics by 1.2 per cent and that of dyed cloth by 17.5 per cent.

The workers in the spheres of **RAILWAY TRANSPORT, BUILDING, COMMUNICATIONS, COMMERCE**, etc. also made a signal advance in the course of carrying through the resolutions of the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea.



Workers of the Rakwon Machine Plant working on accessory parts of excavator Photo by Ko Gyong Hwa

People in Gangson— Cradle of Chollima

THE name of Gangson originated from a legend that fairies alighted there from the sky in days gone by.

Time, however, has brought realities that stand in striking contrast to what its name suggests.

Gangson today is a steel producing centre Gangson people produce steel structural steel, steel pipes and wire-ropes and other duplex-process goods at big workshops of the Steel Plant Every day they make strenuous efforts to turn out more products.

RED LINES ON THE CHART

When the workteams of the Chollima (winged horse) blooming workshop begin their day's work relieving shifts, one often hears the conversations:

"Comrade deputy head of the workshop, is this all you assign to our workteam today?"

"Comrade workteam leader, what about maintaining the level we attained yesterday?"

When the take-over by a new shift is over, deputy workshop heads in charge of shift work record the daily result of the rolling machine operators on a chart.

Red lines on the chart go up with each passing day. Workers of the blooming workshop have almost reached the level of production envisaged to be attained by 1970

The same is true of the Chollima combined steel shop which undertakes the work of the first process in production at the Plant. The smelters have shortened the smelting hour by over 20 minutes at every furnace on an average compared with last year by making joint innovations with the related branches. They are reducing the smelting hour more and more, by emulating each other to introduce new methods into production so as to supply the subsequent processes with more materials.

Production records set yesterday are renewed today at scores of workshops including the rolled steel, iron rod and steel pipe shops.

At the Plant, these days one can sense the atmosphere and enthusiasm similar to those ten years ago when the hoofs of Chollima (a legendary steed capable of covering 1,000 *ri* a day) sounded for the first time.

IN 1957

In 1957, steel-makers at Gangson showed a fine example of high consciousness of the working class, masters of the country

That was the first year of the First Five-Year Plan The country was feeling shortages of many things then because it had just completed the postwar rehabilitation in the main. The demand for steel was especially pressing.

The State called upon the rolling machine operators of the Gangson Steel Plant to turn out 80,000 tons of steel slabs at least to meet in the main the pressing demand for steel. Some people infected with conservatism, however, said that it was impossible to exceed the old-rated capacities of 60,000 tons and further shorten the smelting hour.

The workers of the blooming workshop, however, refashioned the heating ovens, rollers of the rolling machines and cutting machines to raise their capacities.

They were aware how much their living standard would improve and what level the country's economy would reach when the Five-Year Plan was fulfilled. That year they worked strenuously exceeding the old "rated capacity" and producing 120,000 tons of steel slabs, instead of 80,000 tons.

Meanwhile, the smelters produced 34,000 more tons of steel by employing new smelting methods and further shortening the smelting hour.

In this way, the people in Gangson set out on the Chollima onrush with a vigorous spirit. The Chollima movement swept the whole country.

To go ahead faster than other people was a common desire of our people who had lagged behind others as they had groaned under the Japanese imperialist colonial rule for almost half a century and as their economy had been ravaged in the three-year-long fierce war unleashed by the U.S. imperialists.

A great upsurge began to take place in all fields of the national economy. That year the industrial output in the country as a whole showed a 44 per cent increase compared with the preceding year

ONE WILL

Two years later, that is, in 1959, another torch was raised by the workers of the Gangson Steel Plant.

The Jin U'ng Won workteam of the steel workshop initiated the Chollima workteam movement under the slogan: "One for all and all for one!"

Recalling those days, Hero of Labour Jin U'ng Won who is now the head of the Chollima steel workshop, said:

"In those days, there were no such talents-rich reserves as we have tapped in 1967, for everywhere work was proceeding on a more systematic plane. For the maintenance of the high tempo of growth in production, reserves had to be sought somewhere else, namely, in the better management of work and in the enhancement of their technique and skill."

It was necessary for the whole team to unite with one will and one mind by ridding themselves of old ideological survivals. It was also necessary for them to make continued innovations by pulling and helping each other forward and raising their technical and cultural levels.

Dwelling upon how things stood in his workteam in those days, Jin U'ng Won recalled:

"As for the technical and cultural levels of my workteam, they were not yet high enough. We felt it urgent to raise their levels. In those days no progress was expected without technical knowhow.

"As we initiated the Chollima workteam movement, our team set it as one of our emulation commitments to attain the technical standards of an engineer or a technician."

This movement spread to all corners of the country, to all spheres of our life. The Chollima workteam movement as a further intensification and development of the Chollima movement has brought up every one into a collectivist, a man having technical knowledge, a labour innovator and a master in production. The Chollima workteam movement developed gradually into the Chollima workshop movement and the Chollima factory movement.

During the past period, 60 per cent of the employees received the glorious title of Chollima riders at the Gangson Steel Plant alone.

Those who were in the Jin U'ng Won workteam at the time the Chollima workteam movement was initiated are now engineers, technicians and directors of production.

The number of technicians at the Gangson Steel Plant has increased ten times.

With the expansion of the Chollima movement and the development in depth of the Chollima workteam movement, new innovations were made in succession in all branches of the national economy. The First Five-Year Plan was fulfilled more than two years ahead of schedule in the value of industrial output.

At the seamless steel pipe workshop of the Gangson Steel Plant Photo by Kim Gwang Su

NEW REQUIREMENTS

Today the Gangson Steel Plant turns out in three days what it produced in one whole year under Japanese imperialist rule. The Plant has that much been expanded and its capacity increased. Its equipment has been modernized and production processes have been consolidated scientifically and technically.

A high upsurge of labour is now taking place powerfully just as it was 10 years ago. Referring to the factors in this, Kim Ik Su, leader of the Chollima rolling workteam of the Chollima blooming workshop, said:

"Ten years ago, we made strenuous efforts in unity to lay the foundation of socialist industrialization. In those days, we took great encouragement from the brilliant prospects of the Five-Year Plan.

"These prospects have already been realized. Solid heavy and light industry centres have been built and these fruits of labour, as you see, are all enjoyed by us all in our life.

"Our endeavours at present are designed to make effective use of them and gather more abundant fruits. The internal and external situations require this." Jo'ng Ho Jo'ng, member of the boring workteam of seamless steel pipe workshop No. 1, remarked:

"I think the demands for seamless steel pipe grow as our socialist construction proceeds."

What he said was being proved in practice. In the recent week alone, they increased the output of steel slabs by 62 per cent and that of seamless steel pipe by 70 per cent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The workers there are now unfolding at every workshop a vigorous drive for increased production based on new scientific and technical foundations to carry through the Party line on promoting economic construction in parallel with defence building in the light of the present situation.

The steel workers of the Gangson Steel Plant have set the goal of increasing by 1970, the output of steel by 87 per cent, that of rolled structural steel by 71 per cent and seamless steel pipe by 77 per cent, to name some important items.

People in Gangson — they are well aware how the working class, masters of the country, the steel workers in particular, should live and work.

Son Ryong Sik

Song and dance "Happiness Flowers Wherever Premier Visits" performed by housewives in Daedong-gang district, Pyongyang at the housewives' art contest

Art Contest of Housewives

An art contest of housewives was held at the Mass Culture Hall in Pyongyang from March 11 to 13.

The entrants were from 11 districts, each district presenting its own repertoire including solos, duets, choruses, dances and Gayagum (Korean stringed instrument) ensemble. The entrants showed a considerably refined artistry.

Jo'n Bok Sa'n, one of the contestants from Dongmun-dong, Daedong-gang district, said when she was interviewed by our staff reporter during the contest:

"Not a few pieces prepared by the housewives of our residential community of dong are included in the repertoire our district is presenting now. Housewives in our neighbourhood often enjoy themselves singing and dancing when they gather together. There are not a few women having artistic talents among us. On holidays we give an art performance at the public hall in our dong. That is why we could easily prepare those pieces we've entered for the current contest

"The instruments we are using are from our families. We've joined our efforts to present our own productions. In the busy farming season last year, we went to a cooperative farm to give a helping hand to the farmers. At that time, too, we entertained the farmers with songs and dances we had prepared.

"Most of our housewives have children. Elderly women in the neighbourhood volunteer to look after our children while we are rehearsing and appearing on the stage. These elderly women welcome our amateur art group's activities. They tell us we should only mind our performance and carry off first prize. We are now doing all we can to meet their expectations."

Dance "Apple-picking Girls"

Women's chorus "Ours is a Good Place to Live In"

National Education Is Inviolable Right of Koreans in Japan

Han Dok Su, President of Korea Univ. in Tokyo Holds Round-table Conference with Presidents and Rectors of Universities and Colleges and Noted Scholars in Japan

Han Dok Su, President of Korea University in Japan, had at Hotel Okura in Tokyo a round-table conference with presidents and rectors of universities and colleges in Japan about scientific and cultural exchange between the Korean and Japanese peoples and the national education of the Korean residents in Japan on the evening of March 4.

The conference was attended on the side of Korea University by President Han Dok Su, Vice-President Ri Jin Gyu and the faculty.

The conference was attended on the Japanese side by Kazuo Okuchi, President of Tokyo University, presidents and rectors of more than 20 universities and colleges in the Kanto districts, former presidents and rectors of eight higher educational establishments, Vice-President Fujio Egami and 14 members of the Japan Science Council, and five eminent scholars.

President Han Dok Su gave a detailed account of the democratic national education of the Korean nationals in Japan, the history of Korea University in particular. He said: The Koreans in Japan have made consistent efforts for the national education of their sons and daughters over 22 years since the country's liberation from Japanese rule.

And our homeland—Democratic People's Republic of Korea—has sent a huge sum of educational aid funds and stipends for our national education. Today we have built up a complete educational system which involves 142 schools at all levels from primary school to university and we are running these schools by our own efforts.

Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities have intensified their unfriendly policy towards the D.P.R.K. and the Korean nationals in Japan since the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and are now going to pass through the Diet a bill on establishing an "alien school system" with the aim of suppressing the national education of the Koreans in Japan.

Referring to the scientific and cultural exchange between the two countries, Han Dok Su said: I consider that all questions between Korea and Japan should be settled in accord with the interests of the two peoples so that disaster may be averted for the future, and friendship and interchanges promoted between both peoples.

I demand that the right of the Korean nationals in Japan to national education in their mother tongue be guaranteed.

Following his speech a round-table conference took place.

It was presided over by Satoru Umene, Rector of the Wako College.

Speeches were made by: Shigeru Nambara, Ex-President of Tokyo University and Director of the First Department of the Japan Academy; Shigeyoshi Matsumae, President of Tokai University; Kazuo Okochi, President of Tokyo University and Member of the Japan Academy; Kiyoshi Kurozawa, Ex-Rector of the Yokohama National College and Member of the Japan Science Council; Masataka Omasa, Rector of the Utsunomiya College; Fujio Egami, Vice-President of the Japan Science Council and Professor of Tokyo University; Mitsuru Watanabe, Professor of the Ochanomizu Women's College; Kaname Hayashi, Rector of the Kanto Gakuin College and Director of the Third Department of the Japan Science Council; Seiju Nikaido, Rector of the Japan Women's Physical Culture College; Tetsuro Tanigawa, Ex-President of the Hosei University; Risaku Mutai, Ex-Rector of the Tokyo Pedagogical College; Shinjiro Kitazawa, Rector of the Tokyo Economics College and Member of the Japan Academy; Senroku Uehara, Ex-Rector of the Hitotsubashi College; Yuichi Ochi, Rector of the Azabu Veterinary College.

The Japanese speakers were unanimous in noting that it was quite natural that today the voice demanding the scientific and cultural exchange between the two countries should be getting louder in the broad scientific and public circles of Japan and efforts should be being made to this end. They expressed their regret over the fact that the scientific and cultural interchange between the two countries was being hampered by certain circles and said that they would strive for promoting an all-round exchange between both nations by taking practical steps to carry out exchange one by one in scientific, cultural, art, sports and all other fields.

They also expressed many views on the national education of the Korean nationals in Japan.

They pointed out in unison that it was an inviolable, legitimate right of the Koreans in Japan to educate their children in their mother tongue and alphabet and said that a truly correct national education alone can contribute to the development of the culture of a given nation as well as the world culture.

Nevertheless, the Japanese authorities, they noted, not only refuse to recognize many of the Korean schools at all levels but also are suppressing the national education of the Korean nationals. This is really regrettable and an unlawful action.

They told the conference that they could not understand at all why the Japanese authorities still refused to recognize the 11-year-old Korea University provided with every necessary condition in both the contents of its instruction and equipment.

The conference proceeded in a sincere and animated atmosphere from beginning to end. **(KCNA)**

The Japanese authorities have no right to deprive the Korean children in Japan of the opportunity of learning their mother tongue and history of their homeland. Photo shows children of Korean primary school No. 7 in Aichi Prefecture, Japan.

Educational Aid Funds To Koreans in Japan

The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society, entrusted by the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, remitted 363,420,000 *yen* (Japanese currency) to the Central Educational Association of Koreans in Japan as educational aid funds and stipends for helping the democratic national education of the sons and daughters of Koreans in Japan.

It has so far remitted 5,317,360,000 *yen* on 22 occasions as educational aid funds and stipends.

Japanese Gov't Out to Suppress National Education of Koreans in Japan

The Education Ministry of Japan decided on March 7 to lay before the current extraordinary session of the Diet the "bill for partial amendment of the school education law" for establishing the "foreign school system," according to reports of the Japanese papers.

At the press conference that day, Education Minister Kennoki declared that the Ministry would place the bill before the Diet and have it passed.

It is a well known fact that the "foreign school system" is for suppressing the democratic national education of the Koreans in Japan on charges of "anti-Japanese education." Already last May, the Japanese Government attempted to put the "bill" before the Diet, but failed in face of the vehement opposition of the Korean residents and broad public circles of Japan. Its renewed efforts to railroad the "bill" show how persistently it is trying to suppress the democratic, national education of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The Japanese newspapers call attention to the regulations of the "foreign school system" which are to be used as pretexts for clamping down on Korean schools. **(KCNA)**

U.S. Senator Says:

South Korean Army—U.S. Mercenaries

Democratic Senator of U.S. Congress Young told the Senate on March 8 that the South Korean and Philippine troops hurled into South Vietnam were no more than mercenaries paid by the United States, a **UPI** dispatch from Washington said.

Senator Young, member of the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee, said that the 50,000 South Korean troops in South Vietnam had been transported aboard U.S. ships and are "armed, uniformed and maintained at our expense."

The 2,000 Philippine troops there were also "transported on board of U.S. ships and have since been kept, equipped, armed, fed and paid" by the dollars from the American taxpayers, he added.

He disclosed that the additional sum of 150 million dollars and 50 million dollars the United States decided to supply to South Korea and the Philippines respectively last year were meant to pay for the cannon fodder.

IN S. KOREA

"Agreement" And Yankees

"On the evening of Feb. 22, PFC. Charles belonging to the 335th ordnance battalion, the 8th U.S. army, wrested money from a certain Ri, a Korean woman, living at No. 13, 1st St., Han-gang-ro, Yongsan District, Seoul. Three days have passed since then. The police (in South Korea), however, did not file a protest against the U.S. military authorities, far from conducting an investigation into the suspects. The victim, therefore, is chagrined at this," said South Korean Radio Hanguk Munhwa on February 25.

This is one of 118 atrocities that GIs committed in South Korea in a month since February 9 when the "Status of Forces Agreement" concluded between the United States and South Korea came into effect.

The criminal cases committed by G.Is numbered 20 in the first ten days after the enforcement of the "Agreement" and 36 in the second ten days, while the last eight days from March 1 the figure stood at six more than the total of the previous 20 days.

This proves that this "Agreement" is a fraudulent document designed to deceive the South Korean people, unlike the propaganda of the Pak Jung Hi clique that the "Status of Forces Agreement" would suffice to put an end to U.S. barbarities.

In fact, the "Agreement" is so full of loopholes that it has no binding force on the U.S. criminals who perpetrate atrocities against Koreans. And the South Korean side waives even the exercise of "jurisdiction" to inflict punishment upon the U.S. culprits.

The "Agreement" nominally provides that the Seoul "regime" can exercise "primary jurisdiction" over only part of the crimes committed by U.S. soldiers "off duty." The supplementary clause of the "Agreement," however, provides that "when the waiving of jurisdiction is requested by the U.S. military authorities, the South Korean side must consider it amicably."

According to a March 9 broadcast of Radio Gidokyo in Seoul, Pak Jung Hi and his clique are not disposed to deal with any of the 118 cases mentioned above on the pretext that it took place during the "execution of duty"; they have already transferred jurisdiction over 35 of the cases to the U.S army authorities on the preference that they are "minor offenses" and are going to do the same as regards the remaining cases on the same plea. Moreover, the Ministry of Justice of the Seoul "government" is said to have ordered the lower organs to assume a cautious attitude in the event of arrest and detention of any U.S. offender, for fear of the trouble that may arise between the South Korean and U.S. sides.

Bak Chun Hui

Seoul to Send "Military Support Corps" to S. Vietnam

The Pak Jung Hi "government" of South Korea, a March 9 dispatch of Dongyang Tongshin in Seoul said, plans to "send to Vietnam between August and September a civilian service and military support corps comprising 2,000-3,000 men."

Quoting a "high informed source of the government," the dispatch disclosed that "the support corps which is to go to Vietnam is about the size of two battalions and that the plan of dispatch of this corps was shaped in accordance with the agreement with the U.S. army authorities in Vietnam that was reached in mid-February when Prime Minister Jo Jung Il Gwon of the Seoul government was visiting Vietnam."

The main duty of the "military support corps" is reportedly to take up the task of an "engineering corps" in the areas where the South Korean troops are stationed. U.S. officials in Washington are reportedly to give concrete instructions in this connection to Jo Jung Il Gwon now visiting the United States.

Washington's Grafting

The White House announced that Washington would be the venue for a meeting of the foreign ministers of the countries participating in the Vietnam war in mid-April, and, about that time, for the meetings of the SEATO Ministerial Council and the ANZUS Council, reports from Washington say.

Referring to the meeting of the foreign ministers of the nations participating in the Vietnam war, the U.S. State Department pointed out that the meeting would be "one of a series of successive discussions provided for in the communique of the seven-nation Manila Conference last year."

As it appears clear here, Johnson and his aides, taking advantage of these meetings, are out to inspire their Asian puppets and enlist them more actively in further escalating the war, in accordance with their baseless calculation that they would be able to subdue the Vietnamese people should they intensify military pressure.

What is particularly noteworthy is that they are making a fuss about the convocation of the meetings of SEATO and ANZUS almost simultaneously before and after the meeting of the foreign ministers of the nations participating in the Vietnam war.

According to Washington's schedule, the SEATO Ministerial Council meeting is to be open from April 19 to the forenoon of April 20, the meeting of the foreign ministers of the countries participating in the Vietnam war from the afternoon of April 20 to the forenoon of April 21 and then the ANZUS Council meeting from the afternoon of April 21 to April 22. This is a veritable grafting technique.

Availing themselves of this opportunity, the strategists of the White House seek to give prominence to the false aspect of "internationalization" of the Vietnam war by agglutinating the SEATO and ANZUS with the meeting of the foreign ministers of the countries participating in the Vietnam war and to make a finishing touch on the projected single system of military alliance in the Pacific and Asian regions.

This grafting work of Johnson's only goes to prove once again Washington's predicament.

Kim Sung Hyong

Infringement upon Human Rights

World Public Demand Immediate Release and Repatriation to N. Korea of Kim Dong Hui

A movement for saving Korean youth Kim Dong Hui is going on unabatedly in various countries of the world.

As already reported, Kim Dong Hui is a former "ROK army" soldier who fled from South Korea to Japan to take refuge in opposition to the dispatch of troops to Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi gang.

The Japanese authorities put him in jail for one year, bringing against him the unwarranted charge of being a "stowaway." And now, at the expiration of his prison term, they have detained him in the Omura concentration camp in an attempt to hand him over to the Pak Jung Hi clique against his wishes.

The world public is protesting against and denouncing such an unjust step taken by the Sato government and demanding that it set him free at once and send him to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as he wishes.

JAPAN

The Committee for Defending the Human Rights of the Koreans Nationals in Japan, the Japan Liaison Council of the International Lawyers, the Japan Democratic Lawyers' Association, the Association for Liberty and Human Rights, the Liberal Bar, the Bar for the Defence of the Constitution, the Young Lawyers Association, and the Sohyo Bar issued on March 9 a statement in protest against the illegal action of the Japanese Government to hand over Kim Dong Hui to Pak Jung Hi and his clique. In their statement, the law organizations noted: The Japanese Government keeps in detention at the Omura Camp Kim Dong Hui who sought asylum in Japan against his dispatch to South Vietnam with the object of repatriating him to South Korea against his will. This is not only an illegal act violating international law but also a grave infringement upon human rights which can never be tolerated from the viewpoint of justice and humanitarianism, too.

In conclusion, the statement lodged a strong protest against this illegal act of the Japanese Government's and urged the Japanese authorities to release him at once and take an appropriate step for him to go in safety to the D.P.R.K. as he wishes in conformity with the freedom of choice of residence.

SOUTH VIETNAM

Liberation Radio of South Vietnam transmitted recently a commentary pungently castigating the Sato government for its illegal arrest of Kim Dong Hui who took refuge in Japan refusing to serve in the U.S. war of aggression in South Vietnam.

The commentary stressed:

"The South Vietnamese people sternly condemn the heinous conduct of the Sato government and demand that it immediately acquit Kim Dong Hui, send him to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as he wishes and stop all its unlawful, inhumane actions against his seeking of political refuge."

NORTH VIETNAM

According to news dispatches from Hanoi, the Vietnamese Lawyers' Association issued a statement on March 2.

The statement emphasized:

"The Vietnamese Lawyers' Association, together with the entire people of Vietnam, resolutely denounces the illegal step of the Japanese authorities. It fully supports the February 22 statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the D.P.R.K. and the February 24 statement of the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association demanding that the Japanese authorities respect international law and repatriate Kim Dong Hui without delay to the D.P.R.K. according to his reasonable desire."

I.U.S.

The Secretariat of the International Union of Students, in its statement dated March 2, roundly accused the Sato government of its unjust attempt to hand Kim Dong Hui over to the Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea.

With the publication of its statement, the I.U.S. Secretariat sent a letter of protest to the Japanese government.

Washington's grafting

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

IN BAGUIO

Cheap Trick

U.S. Ambassadors to several Asian countries met in Baguio, the Philippines, recently for four days.

This meeting behind closed doors was attended by Bundy, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs. Also present were Westmoreland, Commander of the U.S. forces in South Vietnam, and Sharp, Commander of the U.S. forces in the Pacific. It was attended even by Goldberg who had just visited Tokyo, Seoul, Taipeh, Saigon and Manila crying for "support" for the Vietnam war. This lent something unusual to the "ambassadorial meeting." There was another unusual thing—a communique was issued at the end of the meeting, a practice which is quite out of the ordinary. This communique is high-sounding. It discloses that the main issue discussed at the meeting was the Vietnam war and reaffirms that the "slackening of collective military efforts or moderated policies and programmes in non-military fields" would hamper the efforts to intensify the U.S. strategy in Vietnam and in other Asian regions.

This clearly suggests that they plan to further expand the Vietnam war. At the meeting, they discussed the need to intensify "collective military efforts" of the "free nations" in Asia and promote "regional co-operation."

Needless to say, the State Department had a certain aim when it had the Ambassadors gathered in Baguio make a fuss using various gestures welcoming for their status. It was to enlist the support of their satellites in Asia in the scheme to create as much favourable conditions as possible for realizing Johnson's plan of "another push" in the Vietnam war.

They craftily chattered about some sort of "impressive progress" in Asian nations and about their "recognition of the desire of the Asian countries for continued assistance." But this was a stereotyped advertisement of the dollar reward to be handed out for the supply of more cannon fodder to the Vietnam war.

As seen above, Washington no doubt takes much pains trying its hand at this or that trick. The cheap devices it employs, however, only bring its predicament into bold relief.

Choe Si Hwan

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SHORT STORY

THE TALE OF HOH SAENG

Bak Ji Won

(Continued from our previous issue No. 10)

One day he summoned all of the male and female population of the island numbering 2,000 and told them:

"What I had originally in mind when settling down here along with you was that I would build a bountiful life first and then invent

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letters and introduce an ideal system. But the island is small and I'm not virtuous enough to carry out my original plans. I'm going to leave the island today. What I would like to ask you now when taking leave of you is that you should work diligently and help each other. When you have children, tell them to use the right hand when taking a spoon according to the example of our forefathers, respect their seniors and well educate their juniors."

Hoh Saeng burnt all the ships remaining on the island as he believed nobody would come when no one went out. Then he threw into the waters 500,000 *ryang* of the money he had earned, saying: "Someone will find them when the waters have dried up. One million *ryang* is too much on this small island."

Back on the mainland, Hoh Saeng toured provinces giving aid to the poor and the downtrodden. He had 100,000 *ryang* left in his hand when the local tour was over.

He called on Mr. Byon and, producing the money before him, said:

"I've come to apologize to you for my taking the liberty of asking for sparing me 10,000 *ryang* when I was not yet through my studies."

Mr. Byon startled, rose to his feet and bowed. And then he asked for a 10-per-cent interest in addition to the principal.

"Do you regard me as a merchant?" said Hoh Saeng, deeply offended by Mr. Byon's words.

He went out ignoring the host who was holding him by the sleeve. Mr. Byon, thinking that Hoh Saeng must be more than an ordinary person, tailed after him until he saw Hoh Saeng enter a shabby hut at the foot of Nam-san (Mountain). Mr. Byon went up to an elderly woman who happened to be washing by a well near the hut and asked her if she knew who was residing in the hut.

"That is Mr. Hoh Saeng's. Though in abject poverty, he'd been up to reading books, minding little about earning his bread. One morning he went out, without telling where he was going. He's been away for five years now. His wife is left alone. Every year when the day of his disappearance comes round, she holds a rite in his memory."

Mr. Byon sighed when he had learned the man was a certain Hoh. On the following day, Mr. Byon, bringing with him all the silver he had received, called on Hoh Saeng at his home.

Hoh Saeng, however, refused to accept the offer, saying: "I would rather have kept the one million *ryang* than accept your offer of 100,000 *ryang* if I had ever wished to be a rich man. If you are so kind as to help me, let me ask you to take this money with you and, instead, provide me with food and cloth that would meet my need. That will be enough for me all my life. I can get along free from worry when I have no fortune."

(Continued on Page 8)

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Film Scenario

CHOE HAK SIN'S FAMILY

(Continued from our previous issue)

(On the screen are seen alternating scenes showing the soldiers of the People's Army making a strategic retreat in good order while dealing blows to the aggressors, people evacuating from various districts, Young Guardsmen helping the army and people and the patriots preparing for a death-defying battle by forming an underground Party organization. At this critical juncture Choe Hak Sin even rejects his old friend doctor Bak's last advice to evacuate together. His second daughter So'ng Hui hates him for this. She makes up her mind to evacuate following the organization she belongs to. But she is placed under strict watch of her father at home. Around this time, Yo'ng Su, deputy leader of a People's Army platoon (So'ng Hui's fiance), gets heavily wounded in a battle on a hill while defending his home town. So'ng Hui rescues him and takes him to her home for hiding. She is obliged to remain at home behind the enemy line to look after Yo'ng Su. Choe Hak Sin agrees to offer shelter to Yo'ng Su in his house, out of "conviction" that love should be bestowed on everybody.

Meanwhile, Choe Hak Sin's son So'ng Gu'n, who had gone to South Korea, comes back as an intelligence officer — captain of the South Korean puppet army. Later, American missionary Richard, too, comes to this town.)

Choe Hak Sin, accompanied by So'ng Ok and Yun Sik, goes to see Richard in So'ng Gu'n's jeep.

Hak Sin: Pastor Richard speaks Korean fluently. He adopted a Korean name Ri Chang Do. He is a real friend of Koreans. He had devoted himself to missionary work here for 15 years before the Japanese forced him to return home. He used to say he felt more attached to Korea than to the United States.

The jeep passes the sentry line. Choe Hak Sin, too, raises his hat returning a salute. Richard and Choe Hak Sin hurry toward each other.

Richard: My dear brother Hak Sin!

Hak Sin: Pastor Richard!

Richard: I'm back. Chang Do has come back.

They embrace each other.

Richard: Brother, you've not forgotten me, your younger brother, I'm sure.

Hak Sin. How can I forget you? How can I?

Richard: I've been dying to see you.

They again hug each other. 1st Lt. Kingster clicks the shutter in succession.

Hak Sin: I believe His has sent you back.

Richard: You're right. It is by His grace that I'm back here. Allow me to introduce to you 1st Lt. Kingster. This is celebrated pastor Choe Hak Sin.

Richard: This town was once called Korea's Jerusalem. There were so many Christians here.

Richard speaks exultantly as if boasting of the achievements he formerly made in this town. Kingster listens to him with a blank face.

Richard: This town will be the centre of Christianity in North Korea and a bulwark of freedom. Pastor Choe Hak Sin will assume an important role in the execution of my programme. He is one of the truest friends of the United States.

(G.I.s arrest and detain people indiscriminately. Among the arrested are So'ng Gu'n's uncle on his mother's side, elderly man Yun So'k Jae who had looked after So'ng Gu'n in his childhood and doctor Bak.)

Kingster: I have always said this, but I want to stress once again in the interests of our future work: "Always suspect everybody except you yourself to be a Communist regardless of who he or she is — your wife, your father or mother, your son or daughter. And at times examine yourself coolly if you have not been infected by Communist ideas before you know it." Do you understand me?

So'ng Gu'n: Yes, Sir!

Kingster: You've seen how harshly I treat those who make errors and neglect their duties, in spite of the reasons, haven't you?

(Choe Hak Sin believes that the outrages committed against Koreans on the street are far from the real intentions of the United States but they are simply due to the personal error of Kingster himself, and calls on Kingster and Richard.)

Choe Hak Sin takes up his seat before Kingster and protests in a dignified tone.

Hak Sin: I formally lodge a protest with you. All this runs counter to His will and to the American spirit of freedom, too.

So'ng Gu'n: Father!

Kingster: Captain Choe, don't interfere. Mr. Choe, go ahead, please.

Hak Sin. That's all. I ask you to set free at least our Christians right away. There are no people to hold services with.

Kingster: We're fighting Communism for the freedom of Korea. **So'ng Gu'n:** Father, go home, please.

Hak Sin: This is none of your business.

Richard: Mr. Kingster, I hope you will take into consideration brother Hak Sin's remarks.

Kingster: If only pastor Choe Hak Sin could induce the Communists now in detention to support us...

Richard: Brother Choe, would you mind going to the concentration camp and meeting the detained there personally?

Hak Sin: Very good. Let's go.

Hak Sin answers confidently.

The voice of Choe Hak Sin addressing the inmates rings out of the concentration camp.

Hak Sin: I've come here not at any one's request nor on anybody's instructions.

(He continues with his speech with all his passion pointing at his breast.)

Hak Sin: God knows that I've come at the dictation of my conscience... Why should we compatriots kill each other, going against His will?

(But none of the inmates believes him. The patriots brand him as a stooge of the Yankees. He sees the hateful eyes staring at him. He worries wondering why people fail to understand him.)

(To be continued)

Table-Tennis Team for Stockholm

A Korean table-tennis team left here on March 8 by plane to take part in the 29th world table-tennis championships slated for April in Sweden.

Korean Architects Leave for Singapore

A Korean delegation led by Ri Tae Chol, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Architects' Union, left here on March 9th for Singapore by air to attend the second meeting of the Asian and African Housing Organization.

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Thereafter Mr. Byon looked after Hoh Saeng's everyday life, providing him with rice and cloth. Hoh Saeng gladly received the offer. But in case the offer was more than the needed amount he felt displeased and said: "No, thank you. You are causing me a misfortune with that excessive offer."

Hoh Saeng did not complain, however, when Mr. Byon came bringing liquor with him. They would drink it together.

Mr. Byon was on intimate terms with General Ri Wan who was holding a high position in the military and enjoying the deep confidence of the King. The General had once asked Mr. Byon if he saw among the masses of the people any person outstanding for his scholarly attainments, talent and courage, a person who would make himself a great man.

General Ri Wan exclaimed when he learned from Mr. Byon about Hoh Saeng: "He is for sure more than an ordinary man. Let's go and see him."

One evening, General Ri Wan, without being accompanied by his adjutant and bodyguards, went on foot to Hoh Saeng's home along with Mr. Byon.

Mr. Byon went into the house and told Hoh Saeng in detail about their business.

"What about drinking together the liquor you've brought with you?" proposed Hoh Saeng,

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paying no heed to the words of the visitor.

Concerned about General Ri Wan who was waiting outside, Mr. Byon hinted the presence outside of the General several times. But Hoh Saeng turned a deaf ear. It was not until a late hour that Hoh Saeng asked Mr. Byon to let General Ri Wan in. He did not rise from his seat when the General entered the room. The General bowed and with every mark of respect spoke of the object of his call.

Hoh Saeng said waving his hand: "The night is short but your story is too long. I'm bored listening to you. By the way, what government post do you hold?"

"I'm an Army General."

"Then you must be enjoying the King's confidence. Now, look here, I will recommend you a good teacher. Do you think you can talk the King into calling on him at his shabby hut three times?"

"That is beyond my power. Let me ask you if you have any other idea to put forward."

Hoh Saeng offered other views. The General, however, was too conservative to accept them.

Hoh Saeng, greatly offended, roared:

"I've set forth my views, but you've said you are powerless to carry out any of them. Is that what you really are — a man holding a high government post and enjoying the King's confidence? You dastn fool!"

He looked around, took a sword to stab the

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General. The General, frightened, fell back, got out of the room and ran as fast as his feet carried him.

That night the General could not get a wink of sleep as the words of Hoh Saeng kept ringing in his ears.

On the next day, the General called at Hoh Saeng's, only to find it deserted. Hoh Saeng had gone no one knew where.

Drawn by Son Chang Hak
(The End)

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Thursday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price 10 jon No. 12014